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THE WEEKLY HERALD-published every Saturday

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT

FAPE THREE SHILLINGS FROM PATERSON

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On an Jafter the 1st of October the cars will leaven

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On and after september 10th will run daily,
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dayl ree

From Fier No. 1. North Rayer, foot of mattery that the Stramboat CIN DERELLA, will run as follows, Daily, from May 19th to Uctober 1st, 1844:—Layers New York at 9 and 11 o'clock, 18, at 3% and 1 o'clock, 18, at 3, and 10 minutes to 1, and 10 minutes to 1, M.; at 1, 15, and 15% P. M. eaves New Brighton at 8 and 10 A. M.; at 134, 5 and 73% on Sunday—Leaves New York, at 9 and 11 A. M.; at 1, 5 and 7. M. Leaves Fort Richmond, at 20 minutes to 8 and 19 A.M; t, 5 and 76 P. M.
New York, May 18, 184 myll 6u*re

Yew York, May 18, 184

my11 6m*re

LOST, \$35 KEWARD.

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PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS
FOR ALBANY.

DALLY, Sundays excepted—Through direct, and at 5 F. M., from he Steamboat Pier between Courthout and Liberty streets.
The Steamboat KNICKERSOCKER, Captain A. F. St. Alban, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 5 o'clock.
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From the loot of Barclay street.
At Five o'clock, F. M.—Landing at intermediate Places.
The Steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Captain R. G. Crutenden, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternooss, at 5 o'clock.

tenden, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

In Steambort COLUMBIA, Captain William H. Feck,
Tuesday, Thursday and Saunday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saunday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock, Thursday and Saunday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock and the steambort of the shove lines will are
in Abbary in ample rises to take the Morning Tunins of Cars for
the east or yest. The boots are new and substantial, are furslines with new and elegant state rooms, and for speed and necommodations, are universited on the littlaon.

All persons are forbul trusting any of the boats of this
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For passage or freight, apply on board, or to P. C. Schultz,
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VIA DELEVARE AND CHISAPRARE CANAL.

The only red Opposition Lice between
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cept Sandara) at half past? o'clock, per the splendid stoemhoat PORTSMOUTH, Captan J. Devoe, to Delaware City;
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thence it miles through the Canal to Chesapeake City, in first
rate Tracks Houts, and thence by the Sandara City;
thence it miles through the Canal to Chesapeake City, in first
rate Tracks Houts, and thence by the
Steamer OBHUS.

And arrive at Baltimore early the same morning.

The public are assured that (notwithstanding the false reports
in circulation, of this line having stopped) it is, and will be
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Look out for imposition. The "Flower Line" is run by
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word of the putting th

FOR BATH, GARDINER AND HALLOWELL.

The new steamer PENOBSCOT, Captain N. Kimball, leaves the end of T wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 5 clock. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above passes, to conver passengers to the neighboring towns.

SAMUEL, THOSE

60 tons burthern, while year superior accommodations of passage, having very superior accommodations of by any ship in port, apply to the Captain on board arring Siip, or to WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 South street.

FOR LONDON.—Regular Packet of the 1st December —The splendid, first class, fast sailing packet bip PRINCE ALBERT, Captain Fr. S. Sebor, will at an above, her regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin di steerage passengers, i e-soon wishing to embark should make ammediate application on board, foot of Maiden lane, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY.

21 rec. No. 160 inc street, corner of South.

ll street, or to e of Passage, \$1.60. packer ship Sheri'an Captain A. F. De Peyster, will d the Siddons, and sail 36th January, 1815, her results of the Siddons.

iar day.

Having most superior and elegant accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passagers, persons wishing to embark, should make immediate application on board, not of Maiden Lane, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY.

The spendid packet ship Samuei Hicks, Captara Bunker, with succeed the above and sail on the 11th Dec. 127cc 127cc

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL—Packet of the lat Dreember. The splendid, fast sailing packet ship EUROPE, Capt. Furber, sails positively as above, her regular day.

EUROPE, Capt. Furber, sails positively as above, her regular day.

The accommodations of this ship for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers cannot be surpassed. To secure berthe early application should be made on board, or to recommodation should be made on board, or to TAPSCOTT.

76 South street, corner Maiden Lane.

FOR GLASGOW—The fine new British ship ANN HABLEY, Duncan Smith, master, now on the way to this port, and on arrival will have immediate despatch. She is intended empressly as a regular trader between this and Glasgow. For freight or passage, apply to WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 South a reet.

The packet ship ADAM CARR will succeed the Am Harley.

For Ireight or passage, apply to BOYD & HINCKEN, n3 ec No. 9 Tontine Building, corner Wall and Water and above.

age, apply on board, at Pier 9 E. R. to
LAWRENCE & PHELPS,

BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents, tine Building, cor. Wall and Water sts. FOR NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana and New York Line.—Regular packet—To sail on Friday, 6th Drc. The elegant fast sailing packet ship GENESS.E., For freight or passage, having elegant furnished accommodations, apply on board, at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall street, or to

E. K. COLLINS & CO.

26 South street.

Positively no goods received on board after Thursday evening the Dec.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—The Subscriber has at all times for sale Drafts from £1 to £1000, payable at all the principal Bunking Institutions throughout the Unitee Kingdom.

JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South st.

South street—Passage to and from Great Britain and Ireland, via Liverpool. Passage can at all times be sugaged at the lowest rates, to and from Liverpool, by the regulary packet ships sailing under the new arrangement every few days, and dralts can as usual be farmished for any amount, payible at the National and Frovincial Buck, Ireland, and their branches, and throughout the United Kingdom, as well as at all the principal banking institutions in England, Scotland and Wales, without discount or any other charges. For further particulars, if by letter, post prid, apply to

MORTGAGE.

THE PUBLIC is notified not to purchase or receive a transf r of a Mortgage for four thousand dollars (\$1000) executed by CHRISTIAN WATZENECKER to me, dared 26th October last, on premises in Mott atreet, in this city, as an assignment of the mortgage was obtained from me by undue means, and legal measures are about being taken to have the same cancelled the same of the mortgage was obtained FELICITE MOSERE.

York Nov. 26th. 1844. MORTGAGE.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL,
ON BROADWAY, WASHINGTON AND WAVERLY
FLACES.
THIS new and elegant establishment, situated in the most
fashionable quarter of the city, will open on Monday, Dec.
2d. It has been finished and furnished with pseudiar reference
to the convenience of families, and will be conducted on the
plan of Meurice's Hotel, Paris.
JOHN H. BILLINGS, Proprietor.
B. MONNOT, Restaurateur.
N. B.—Table d'Hote at 5 o'clock.

THE SARACEN'S HEAD.

THE SARACEN'S HEAD.

NO. 12 DEY STREET, two doors below the Franklin House, NO. 12 DEY STREET, two doors below the Franklin House, zens who like to eigo a mug of the "blood of John Barley-corn" in undisturbed quit, with the privilege of reading the latest foreign and American papers, has lately been purchased by the subscribers. As will be seen it has become a half-Price establishment; but its o'd customers as well as new ones, will find no deterioration in its usual comforts.

n27 2w*ec. GUSTIN & PRICE.

D ISSOLUTION,—NOTICE.—The co-partnership hereto fore existing between JOHN MYERS and HENRY LYON, as Watchmakers and Jowellers, at No Eighty (80 Chathym street, in the City of New York, is this day dissolve by mutual consent, John Myers retiring from the firm. The business will be hereafter conducted by Henry Lyon at the above named observer.

bove named place.

Dated New York, Nov. 25, 1814.

JOHN MYERS,
HENRY LYON.
All debts due by the said parties to be paid by John Myers.
n26 3t*re.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND POTATOES A CARGO of this superior article, equal to Irish, for sale at a much lower prior, in lots to suit purchasers, at 126 31°m No. 24 SOUTH STREET.

POTATOES.—1000 bushels very auperior frish Toutous landing ex ship Siddons, from Liverpool, and for sale is tota to suit purchasers, by u26 ec. E. K. COLLINS & CO. 56 South st. SHEATHING FELT.—26 cases of the very superior patent Sheathing Paper, admirably calculated for sheathing vessel and roofs of houses. For sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by of the control of the contr

COLT'S REPEATING PISTOLS, WHO ARE "THE SAINTS?"

at Hyde & Goodrich's, New Orleans.

18 mal Imege 19 mal I

N. B.—Those who want Lodgings after the house closes, will ring the hall bell.

NEW YORK BRASS BAND.

THE Members of the New York Brass Band would respect fully inform their patrons and the public in general that at a meeting of the Band, held at Military Hall, Bowery, 2nd Nov., 1844, Mr. R. WILLIS was unanimously elected Leader, and C. S. GRAFULLA Composer of said Band—and they now feel assured that the Band will be inferior to none in this country.—The Band would return their thanks for the very flattering patronage bestowed upon them the past season, and will nee every exertion to merita continuance of the same. Applications for the Band will be made to Richard Willis, Leader, 49 Bayard attest; James Conner, Secretary, 33 Bayard street, or any of the following members; Wm. Wallace, 49 Spring street; Affred H. Feates, 19 Norfolk street; Daniel Underhill, 14 Wooster street, John Melace, 7 Clark street; John Melace, 159 Forsyth street; John Wallace, 7 Clark street; John Bleakley, 199 Walker street, J. Fuysing, 54 Orchard street; John Bleakley, 199 Walker street, E. Wheeler, corner 9th Avenue and 18th street; S. C. Lum, 145 Centre street, Doctor C. Mather, 111 Wooster street, C. S. Grafulla, Composer, 33 Bayard street, James Conner, Secretary.

NEW YORK RIDING SCHOOL.

Nos. 65 and 67 Watt st. near Canal.

THE Proprietor of this popular establishment, begs to render this grateful acknowledgement of the distinguished patronage which he has received from the public, and to state that his Eventura School for Equestrian Tuitton and Exercise Riding will open for the season on MONDAY next, the 20th instant. Hours from 7 to 10 P. M. The Evenings of Monday and Thursday are set apart for gentlemen and the ladies of the families exclusively. The riding master i well known to be one of the most experienced and successful in this country.

19 India JAMES CUDDINGTON, Proprietor.

DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL,

No. 408 BOWERY.

NEAR ASTOR AND LA FAVETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

MR. D. has the honor to announce that his School is open
Mr. D. has the control of t TERMS:

COURSE OF FRENCH LANGUAGE ON THE ROBERTSONIAN SYSIEM.

A NEW Course will be opened on Wednesday, 27th Nov. by Mr. EDMUND DU BUISSON, A. M., at 3 o'clock, F. M., 98 Leonard at

M., 98 Leonard at

M., 98 Leonard at

Persons wishing to follow the Course are invited to attend at
the first lesson.

All the subscribers shall have the privilege of following the
other courses, except the ladies one.

A course for Ladies will be opened on Monday, 25th—days of
taltion will be Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 1154 to
1246 o'clock.

For information apply to Mr. Edmund 4. 2. 12% O'clock.

For information apply to Mr. Edmund du Baisson, 400 Broadway, from 8 o'clock to 10 A. M. and from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M.

M. M. DeLaforest, French Con.

Dr. Porter, I Barclay at gul General.

W. B. Draper, 57 Beaver st.

E. Fabrequettes, 61 Maiden lane.

C. C. Carter & Co., 178 do.

E. Logan, E. So., 4 New st.

Berard & Mondon, 36 Court-Rev. Dr., 19 Maiden Lane.

R. Rowley, Esq., 49 Nassan st.

Iaud at.

Rev. Dr., John Power, 15 Barclay st. M. Melly, 58 Maiden Lane.

15 2 w * rcc

Rev. Dr. John Fower, 15 Barciay 42. 31. Melly, 39 Maidea Lane. ni 5 2w * rec

COURSE OF FRENCH LANGUAGE ON THE GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM.—Adopted in the Colleges of
France, 71 Liapenard street, comer of Broadway, New York
Lyceum—By F. RICHARD, Professor of French, Latin and
Greek, ancient Inspector of the Invitotion Chatsing at Paris,
Expediessor Repetitor of the Royal College Challemagne at Faris, for some years tutter in an American Inmit! AD, will commence on Monday evening, 2nd of December, at 7½ o'clock, P.
M., and will take place every evening following, Sundays excepted. The pupils will be divided in two classes, one for
hose already advanced, and another for beginners. The first
will take place on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the second on Tuesdays, Tursdays and Saurdays. Mr Rickard has
engaged several Professors of French, German and English, for
the establishment of a French Day School, which will be kept
in the same place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 3 o'clock, A. M.
Hose wishing for private lessons of French, German or Italian,
will please call at the above place.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.

Rubacriptions will be received by the following, at \$15 per uarter.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.
Henry G. Longley, 8 Astor House.
Roe, Lockwood & Son, 411 Broadway.
William Kaide, 323 Br adway.
Williams & Stevens, 343 Broadway.
Bartlett & Weldford, 7 Astor House.
Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway.
Aiark H. Newman, 195 Broadway.
Lockwood & Co., 459 Broadway.
Lockwood & Co., 459 Broadway.
F. G. Bertenu, 315 Broadway.
References.—Messrs. For & Livingston, Broad street; Anson Livingston, Anthony Caroll, 25 Nasson street; S Draper, Jin., 10 Warren street; John Tyler Brigham, 57 Walker street, Jas.
Thomson, 46 Broadway.

First,
500 French Daguerrectype Plates, large size, (atar brand.)
12 Ar comatic Glasses, 3½ inches diameter.
12 dozen of Gilt Frames, of different sizes.
6 German lustruments, for ta-sing family groups. And for sale cheap for cash by
F. A. ABTAULF,
Lafsyette Bazaar, 149 Broadway, cor. of Liberty st.
n25 lm*re

DR. LARDNER, CONSULTING ENGINEER.

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A CARD.—The Petitic is informed, that Dr. LARDNER, continues the practice of business as a Consulting Engineer, which he followed on an extensive scale for many years in England and France. Inventors, patentees, manufactures, merchants, and others engaged in the arts and manufactures, may consult him on matters requiring the application of the validity and usefulness of new inventions and ombital points, experimental investigations, with a view to the discovery or test may of the proved processes, will be supplied or undertaked when required. Office No 11 Sprace street, view York.

All Business Letters must be post-paid, and prevent time being lost by frivulous applications, all applicants with be expected to pay a retaining fee of \$10 before consultation.

EXPRESS PRICES REDUCED—The Subscribers have reduced their Engress prices on all small packages of law and other documents, from 50 cents to 25 cents per package from this city to Buffalo and the intermediate points. Also brough Wells & Co. 8 Express from Buffalo to Chicago, at 50 cents per package from this city to Chicago, and the intermediate per package from this city to Chicago, and the intermediate points on the Lake.

LIVINGSTON SELLS & POMEROV

PIG IRON-100 TONS BEST SCOTCH.
50 TONS CHEAP AMERICAN.
100 TONS BEST AMERICAN,
very strong, suitable for Rail Road Wheels or Machinery
cale by.
112 Pm ***

Rose Buds from the Calendar.

Saint Rose of Lima, Virgin.

Saint Rose of Lima, Virgin.

Asia, Europe, and Africa, had been watered with the blood of many martyrs, and adorned, during many ages, with the chining examples of innumerable saints, whilst, by the inscrutable judgments of God, the vast regions of America lay barren, and, as it were, abandoned, till the faith of Chriat began to calighten them, and this saint appeared on that hemisphere like a rose amidst thorns, the first fruits of its canonized saints. She was of Spanish extraction, bern at Lima, the capital of Peru, in 156. She was christened laabel; but the figure and color of her face in the cradle seeming, in some measure, to resemble a beautiful rose, the name of Rose was given her. From her infancy her patience in suffering, and her love of mortification were extraordisary, and whilst yet a child, she ate no fruit, and fasted three days a week, ellowing herself on them only bread and water, and on other days, taking only unsavory herbs and pulse. When she was grown up, her garden was planted only with bitter herbs, and interspersed with figures of crosses. In her exercises she took St. Catherine of Sienna for her model. Every incentive of pride and sensuality was to her an object of abhorrence; and, for fear of taking any secret satisfaction in vanity, she studied to make those things in which it might insinute its poison, painful to her. One day her mother having put on her head a gariand of flowers, she secretly stuck in it as pin, which pricked her so deep, that the maid at night could not take off the garland without some difficulty. Hearing others frequently commend her beauty, and fearing lest it should be an occasion of temptation to any one, whenever she was to go abroad to any public place, she used the night before to rub her lace and hands with the bark and powder of ladian pepper, which is a violent corrosive, in order to disfigure her skin with little blotches and swellings. A young man happening one day to admire the fineness of the skin of her hand, she immediately ran and thrust both her

and gave proofs of her scrupulous obedience, and invincible patience under all pains, labor, and con-tradictions, which surprised all that knew her. St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop, C.

Theodorus, afterwards called Gregory, and from his extraordinary miracles, surnamed Thaumaturgus, or Worker of Wonders, was of Neocessarea in Pontus, born of parents eminent for their rank and fortune, but engaged in the superstitions of idolatry. At fourteen years of age he lost his father, and from that time began to discover the vanity of the heathenish religion, as his reason grew more quick and manly, and was improved by education; and by this means his inclinations were insensibly turned towards the belief of the unity of the Deity and the Christain faith. His mother pursued the plan begun by his father, in giving him a literary education, with the intention of bringing him up to the bar, and the practice of oratory. In the study of rhetoric he made such surprising progress that it was easy to foresee he would one day be one of the greatest orators of the age. He learned the Latin tongue, which was a necessary qualification for preferment to great dignities in the Roman empire: his masters also persuaded him to study the Roman laws, an acquaintance with which they said would be a great advantage to him in whatever profession he should afterward embark. His sister being married to the assessor, or assistant of the governor of Gesarea in Palestine, she was conducted thither at the public charge, with such as she was disposed to take with her. Gregory accompanied ker upon this occasion, with his brother Athenodorus, who was afterward a bishop, and suffered much for the faith of Jesus Christ. From Cesarea the two brothers went to Berytus, to attend a lamous school of the St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop, C. of Jesus Christ. From Cosarea the two brothers went to Berytus, to attend a famous school of the Roman law in that neighborhood. After a short stay there, they returned to Cosarea.

The city of Neocwarea was rich, large, and popolous, but so deeply buried in vice, and so miserably addicted to superstition and idolatry, that it seemed to be the place where Satan had fixed his seat, and Christianty had as yet scarce been able to approach its neighborheod, though it was in a flourishing condition in many parts of Pontus. St. Gregory, animated with zeal and charity, applied himself vigorously to the charge committed to him, and God was pleased to confer upon him an extraordinary power of working miracles of some of which St. Gregory of Nysas gives us the following account. As the saint was returning from the city to the wilderness, a violent rain obliged him to take shelter in a heathenish temple; the most famous in the country, upon account of oracles and divinations delivered there. At his entrance he made the sign of the cross several times to purify the air, and then spent the night there with his companion in prayer, according to custom. The next morting he pursued his journey, and the idolatrous priest, performed his subal superstitions in the temple; but the devils declared they could stay there no longer, being forced away by the man who had passed the last night there. After several vain attempts to bring those powers back, the priest hastened after the saint, threatening to carry bis complaints sgainst him to the magistrates and to the emperor. Gregory, without the least emotion, told him, that with the help of God he could drive away, or call the devils when he pleased. When the idolater saw he disregarded all his menaces, and heard that he had a power of commanding demons at pleasure, his ury was turned into admiration, and he entreated the bishop, as a further evidence of the divine authority, to bring the demons back again to the temple. The saint complied with his request, and dismissed him with a scrip of paper, in which he had written, "Gregory to Satun: Enter." This being haid upon the altar, and the usual oblation made, the demons tave their back store the finite structure o

Bede mention, that when St. Gregory built this fa-Bede mention, that when St. Gregory built this famous church near the sea, he commanded a rock, which obstructed the work, to yield place, which it did. The river Lycus, now called Casalmach, which passed by the wails of Neocusarea, falling from the mountains of Armenia, sometimes by its impetuous floods swept away inhabitants, cattle, houses and crops. St. Gregory, moved with compassion, fixed his staff near the bank, and prayed that the waters might not exceed those bounds, and they obeyed his voice; and no such floods happened again to the time when St. Gregory of Nyssa wrote; the staff also took root and became a large tree.

The miracles ard wisdom of the saint brought him into such reputation, that, even in civil causes,

The miracles ard wisdom of the saint brought him into such reputation, that, even in civil causes, wherever the case was knotty and difficult, it was usually referred to his decision. Two brothers happened to be at law about a lake, both challenging it to belong to their part of the inheritance; nor was the saint able by words to accommodate the difference between them; but each resolved to maintain his right by force of arms, and a day was set when they were to bring into the field all the force they could raise with their tenants. To paevent unjust bloodshed, St. Gregory continued all the night before the untended engagement in prayer upon the spot, and the next day the lake was turned into solid land, whereby the contention was removed; the remains of the lake were shown long after.

St. Simeon Stylites, C.

St. Simeon was, in his life and conduct, a subject of astonishment, not only to the whole Roman empire, but also to many barbarous and infidel nations. The Persians, Medes, Saraceus, Ethiopians, Iberians, and Scythians, had the highest veneration for him. The kings of Persia thought his benediction a great happiness. The Roman emperors solicited his prayers, and consulted him on matters of the greatest importance. It must, nevertheless, be acknowledged, that his most remarkable actions, how instrumental soever they might be to this universal veneration and regard for him, are a subject of admiration, not of imitation. They may serve, notwithstanding, to our spiritual edification and improvement in virtue; as we cannot well reflect on his fervor, without condemning and being confounded at our own indolence in the service of God.

St. Simeon was son to a poor shepherd in Cili-St. Simeon Stylites, C.

improvement in virtue; as we cannot well reflect on his fervor, without condemning and being confounded at our own indolence in the service of God.

St. Simeon was son to a poor shepherd in Cilicia, on the borders of Syria, and at first kept his father's sheep. Being only thirteen years of age, he was much moved by hearing the beatitudes read one day in clausely, particularly these are the clean of heart." The youth addressed himself to a certain old man, to learn the meaning of those words; and beggedto know how the happiness they promised, was to be obtained. He teld him that continual prayer, watching, fasting, weeping, humiliation, and patient suffering of persecutions, were pointed out by those texts as the road to true happiness; and that a solitary life afforded the best opportunities for enforcing the practice of these good works, and establishing a man in solid virtue. Simeon, uponthis, withdrew to a small distance, where, falling prostrate upon the ground, he besought Him, who desires all may be saved, to conduct him in the paths which lead to happiness and perfection; to the pursuit of which, under the help of his divine grace, he unreservedly from that moment devoted himself. At length, falling into a slumber, he was favored with a vision, which it was usual with him afterwards to relate. He seemed to himself to be digging a pit for the foundation of a house, and that, as often as he stopped for taking a little breath, which was four times, he was commanded each time to dig deeper, till at length he was told he might desist, the pit being deep enough to receive the intended loundation, on which he would be able to raise a superstructure of what kind, and to what height he pleased. "The event," says Theodoret, "verified the prediction; the actions of this wonderful man were so superior to nature, that they might well require the deepest foundation of humility and fervor whereon to raise and establish them."

Rising from the ground, he repaired to a monastery in that neighborhood, under the direction

ignorant of the most covious tinings in it, as theore doret relates, who was intimately acquainted with him. Here Simeon much increased his mortifications; for whereas those monks ate but once a day, which was to work as the time once a day, which was to Sundays. These rigours, however, he moderated, at the interposition of his superior's authority, and from that time was more private in his mortifications. With this view, judging the rough rope of the well, made of twisted pain tree leaves, a proper instrument of penance, he tied it close about his naked body, where it remained unknown both to the community and his superior, till such time as it having eat into his flesh, what he had privately done was discovered by the stench proceeding from the wound. Three days successively his clothes, which cling to it, were to be softened with liquidy, to disengage them; and the incrisions of the physician, to cut the cord out of his body, were attended with such anguish and pain, that he lay for some time as dead. On his recovery, the abbot, to prevent the ill consequences such a dangerous singularity might occasion, to the prejudice of uniformity in monastic discipline, dismissed him.

After this, he repaired to an hermitage, at the foot of mount Teinescin, or Thelanissa, where he came to a resolution of passing the whole forty days of Lent in a total abstinence, after the example of Christ, without either eating or drinking. Bassus, a holy prival, and abbot of two hundred monks, who was his director, and to whom he had communicated his design, had left with him ten loaves and water, that he might eat if he found in necessary. At the expiration of the forty days he came to visit him, and found the loaves and water unteached, but Simeon stretched out on the ground, almost without any signs of life. Taking a sponge he moistened his lips with water, then gave him the blessed Eucharist. Simeon, having the found in necessary. At the expiration of the forty days he came to visit him, when have had been gradually having the f

sent for a smith, and had his chain knocked off.

The mountain began to be continually thronged, and the retreat his soul so much sighed after, to be interrupted by the multitudes that flocked, even from remote and infidel countries, to receive his benediction; by which many sick recovered their health. Some were not satisfied unless they also touched him. The saint, to remove these causes of distraction, projected for himself a new and unprecedented manner of life. In 423, he erected a pillar six cubits high, and on it he dwelt four years; on a second, twelve cubits high, he lived three years; on a third, twenty-two cubits high, ten years; and on a fouth, forty cubits high, built for him by the people, he spent the last twenty years

of his life. Thus he lived thirty-seven years on pillars, and was called Stylites, from the Greek word Stylos, which signifies a pillar. This singularity was at first censured by all, as a mark of vanity or extravagance. To make trial of his humility, an order was sent him, in the name of the neighboring bishops and abbots, to quit his pillar and new manner of life. The saint, ready to obey the summons, was for stepping down; which the messenger seeing, said, that as he had shown a willingness to obey, it was their desire that he might tollow his vocation in God. His pillar exceeded not three feet in diameter on the top, which made it impossible for him to lie extended on it; neither would he allow a seat. He only stooped, or leaned, to take a little rest, and often in the day bowed his body in prayer. A certain person once reckoned one thousand two hundred and forty-four such reverences of adoration made by him in one day. He made exhortations to the people twice a day. His garments were the skins of beasts, and he wore an iron collar about his neck. He never suffered any woman to come within the enclosure where his pillar stood. His disciple Antony, mentions, that he prayed most fervently for the soul of his mother after her decease.

St. Dympna, V. M.

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She was the daughter of an frish king, and having by vow consecrated her viginity to God, to avoid the snares to which she saw herself exposed at home, passed to Antwerp and choose her abode at Gheel, a village in Brabant, ten leagues from Antwerp. There she served God in retirement and assiduous prayer. But being at length discovered and pursued by those who were the enemies of her chastity, she was murdered by them because she refused to consent to their brutish passion. Her relics were solemnly taken up by the Bishop of Cambray on the 15th of May, and are preserved with veneration in a rich shrine at Gheel. She flourished in the seventh century.

St. Genebrard, or Genebern, Martyr.

St. Genebrard, or Genebern, Martyr.

He was a holy Irish priest, who having baptized
St. Dympna in her infancy, was her attendant in
her flight beyond sea, and was beheaded by her
murderers. His relies were translated to Santbeck in the Duchy of Cleves, where his intercession is devoutly implored, especially for relief under
the gout and in levers; and blessed rings which
bear his name are used. Dr. Wintringham and
Dr. Liger, in their treatises on the gout, inform us
that this disorder rages even amongst laborers in
the countries about the Rhine, in Silesia and others
where acid wines, such as Rhenish, &c. are much
drank.

St. Dorotheus, Abbot.

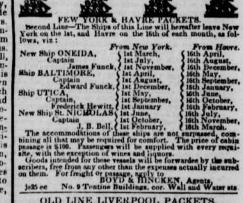
drank.

St. Dorotheus, Abbot.

He was surnamed the Theban, because a native of Thebes in Egypt. He retired first into a monastery, but after having learned for some time the exercises of an ascetic life under the most experienced masters, he shut himself up in a cavern in a wilderness nine miles from Alexandria, on the road to Nitria. Here he lived in most austere abstinence and labor. During the greatest part of the day, even in the most scorching heat of the sun, he picked up and carried stones, and built cells for other hermits; at night he made cords and baskets of palm-tree leaves, by which he earned six ounces of bread a day, with a handful of herbs, which was his whole subsistence. His watchings were incredible; nor would he allow himself any indulgence in his old age. When his disciples entreated him to afford a little more rest to his enteebled body, his answer was, "This eaemy would destroy me; therefore I am resolved to be beforehand with it, and keep it in subjection." It happened that his disciple, Palladius, spying an aspic in the well, durst not drink of the water. But the holy Abbot, making the sign of the cross upon the cup, drank, and said, "In the presence of the cross of Christ, the devil loseth his power." This Palladius, upon his coming into the wilderness, chose St. Dorotheus, who had then lived an anchoret in the same austere manner sixty years, for his first master. The saint died towards the end of the fourth century, and is honored in the Greek Menma.

THE TAY STEAMER .- The arbitrators at the Ha-THE TAY STEAMER.—The arbitrators at the Havana, in the case of this vessel, when she ran ashore on the Colorado Reef, and was assisted from her perilous position by the Spanish war steamer Congresso, have decided that the salvage to be allowed the latter by the Royal Mail Steam Company shall be at and after the rate of 15 per cent on the value of the vessel, and 35 per cent on the value of the vessel, and 35 per cent on the value of the picks-lyer on board—thus, valuing the steamer at say £70,000, and the 590 flasks quicksilver at £12,000, the total amount of the salvage to be paid, by the above decision, will be £13,000 sterling.—Barbadoes Globe, Oct. 13.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND ROBBERY.—The Chili-cothe (Ohio) Advertiser gives an account of the rebbery of the store and murder of Mr. Frederick Ed-wards, at Boumeville, on the 19th inst. It is supposed that some time after midnight an entrance into the store room was effected by forcing open the front window shutters and window, whence the assassin passed into the room where Mr. Edwards slept, who could not have awoke until the antrance into his bedroom, when, proba-bly, springing up, he encountered his murderer, and re-





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